

MILKMAID
RICH
THICK
CREAM.
SIMPLY PURE CREAM.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK
IS
PURE, FRESH
COWS' MILK.

No. 16,048.

號五十月十年四十一百九千一第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.

食甲大歲年三國民華中

PRIOR, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDER BUILDING, HONGKONG.

WAR NEWS.

AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY
SHOT.

Amsterdam, Aug. 30.

Last night a German officer in a mono-
plane, flying over the coast, was shot down
by a Dutch machine gun. The plane was
seen to be on fire and to be falling.

TWENTY MILLION FOR THE
BANK.

New York, Aug. 13.

We learn that the special committee of
the New York Chamber of Commerce
appointed to consider the questions
involved in the resumption of foreign credit
and shipments of American grain abroad,
to-day recommended the adoption of the
scheme by which \$20,000,000 in gold shall
be placed with the Treasury of the
Dominion of Canada in trust for the Bank
of England.—Exchange.

FAMOUS AVIATOR'S ESCAPE AT
WAR.

97 Bullets Through His Aeroplane.

Paris, Aug. 21.

I have just seen M. Pegoud, the inventor
of looping the loop, at the Ministry of War,
where he was receiving the congratulations
of the War Minister.

He has come to Paris to obtain a new
aeroplane, having been shot down
through the wing by 97 bullets and two
shells when Pegoud made a daring raid of
300 kilometres in German territory.
He says that he crossed the Rhine with
an officer observer and blew up by means of
bombs two German convoys.
Captain Fickel, the staff, succeeded in
destroying the French bomber, near Metz,
where there was a Zeppelin, which was
wrecked. He also destroyed three aero-
planes which were in the hangar.—Ex-
change.

OFFER OF COAL ACCEPTED
BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, as Chairman of the
Cabinet Committee for the Prevention and
Relief of Distress, has received from
Messrs. Dickson, Smith, and Co., Messrs.
George J. Dickson and Co., and Sir
Arthur Arthurs, Bt., M.P., an offer to
place at the disposal of the Government
500,000 tons of coal, to be delivered in
London during the autumn and winter, at
the price of 21s. a ton north of the Thames
and 22s. south of the Thames.
This offer is subject to the proviso that
Sir Arthur Arthurs' pits are able to be
worked and that the railways and other
means of distribution are able to handle
the coal. It is also stipulated that not
more than 10,000 tons will be required in
any one week and not less than 50,000
will be delivered to any one place.
The Government have gratefully accept-
ed the offer, and will avail themselves of it
should the circumstances require.

A BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

Now that we are at last allowed to refer
to the distress of the British Army in the
past of war, we may heartily congratulate
all concerned upon the smooth and easy
working of the machinery. The staffs of
England and France who prepared the plan
of transport, the railway and steamship
companies which carried the men, the
officers and men who marched safely
off without the usual scenes of farewell at
home, and last, but not least, the Navy
that covered the transports from attack,
all deserve a very hearty commendation.
The people and, we may be allowed to
add, the Press have shown an admirable
reserve. Thousands, if not scores of thou-
sands, know what was going on, but scarce-
ly a hint was given of it by any paper in the
kingdom. Now our brave troops, under
Field Marshal Sir John French, draw near
to the scene of the great battle which is
impending on the Meuse, and all our
thoughts and earnest good wishes go with
them. We shall be well advised not to say
just yet where they are nor how many they
are. All these things will be known in due
season. At present we are thankful that a
critical operation of war has gone off with-
out a hitch, and we can feel absolutely
confident that our gallant soldiers will
worthily uphold the reputation of their
country.—The Times.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheuma-
tism. Use an external application
of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few
days it will get you up and out into the
sunshine, then doctors will restore the
lost blood to your veins and you will be
able to do the work of the sunbather. For
get by all Chemists and Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID
MEANS
STERILIZED
SAFETY
NATURAL
MILK
MICROBES



A Fresh Consignment of Half-size Tins
has now arrived.
Please apply to usual Stores.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 5th OCTOBER.
8 A.M. 'HONGKONG' 8 A.M. 'HONGKONG'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

TUESDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

8 A.M. 'HONGKONG' 8 A.M. 'HONGKONG'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Two nights arriving by Night Steamer from Canton (due at
Hong Kong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'
HONGKONG TO MACAO
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays, at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hong Kong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARE AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANING' 605 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the
days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hong Kong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and
'SANGU'. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the 'Blake' Pier.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd. FRENCH LESSONS

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

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CANTON
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Books and Shoes,
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Grocery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

80P PAT POO STREET

TEL. No. 1406. CANTON and

Box 207, 229, Des Vaux Road

and No. 180, Commercial Road Central

TEL. No. 611. Hongkong.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1870.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 30 and
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

If you happen to be in the spot, please will
be Courteously and Promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 3' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Tavern Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

MEM CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A
SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

ICE HOUSE HONGKONG.

"MUM YEA."

"While-you-wait" Photography
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 33% reduction for Visitors
and all men in uniform."

No. 81 Queen's Road Central

TELE. No. 254.

THE HONG KONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TIGGART.

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Railway Terminus, 1,100 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,
Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Mix

Telegraph Address: "Peak Hotel."

P. O. KUSTER

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, FURNITURE & ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

"NESTOR"

Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two tablespoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, &c. is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER FIFTY TINS 50 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN \$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

OPENING DAY OCTOBER, 1st.

HOT, COLD, MEDICATED, TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

EXPERT MASSEURS, EXPERIENCED BARBERS AND
HAIRDRESSERS.

THE PUBLIC IS REQUESTED TO CALL AND INSPECT THESE BATHS.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.
Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely
Best Imported. None Better quality made.
75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING procurable in ANY CLASS
RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

Cadbury's "BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Burgundy, Dec. 17 1907.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 45, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 466.
Shipyard, Sheung Wan, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 212.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 1, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, Etc., Etc., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Mgr.
Hongkong, August 12, 1914.THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FURNACE, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS BUNKERS
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

J. DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THOS COOK & SON

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, etc.Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA: MANILA HOTEL. P. O. Box 716.TICKETS applied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Fares arranged for ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

'A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. S. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND,
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SUNA, OCHI, HIRATA, YO-
SHINOZAKI, KISHIDA, HINO,
KANADA, NAWATTA, SANO,
SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KATATA,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kure, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Otsu, Himeji, Kobe,
Hankow, PekingTEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PETER STREET,
HONGKONG.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of Share-
holders in the above Company will be
held at the Company's Town Office, 2
Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY, 14th October, 1914,
at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of presenting
the Report of the Directors and statement
of Accounts to 31st July, 1914.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th
October, 1914, both days inclusive.By Order,
M. MANIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1914.

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Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1914.

HIGHEST GRADE
CIGARETTES
and TOBACCOSmokers of
GARRICK
SMOKING
MIXTURE
are always sure of a
cool and refreshing
smoke.Acknowledged by
the connoisseur to
stand alone for purity
and charm of flavour.GARRICK
CIGARETTES
are always the same,
always good, always
satisfying.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

THE WAR THROUGH
GERMAN EYES.THE BANKS AND THE MONEY
CRISIS.

Great Distress.

Von Der Goltz Reviews The Campaign.

In the "North German Gazette" Dr.
Helfferich, the director of the Deutsche
Bank, compares the way German finance
has met the war with the way other
countries have done it—of course, very
much to the credit of Germany. He
writes:The German Stock Exchanges kept
open longer than any of the others.
The slump in the prices of stocks in
the second half of July, although
heavy, was less in Germany than in
London or Paris, particularly in the
case of Government securities. Nei-
ther the London nor the Paris Stock
Exchanges could carry through the
July settlement, but the Berlin Bourse,
helped by the banks, carried it through
successfully.The German banks have met all
the demands for cash, except local
difficulties of small change and toler-
able terms.A memorandum was received to in-
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able terms.Ludwig Quisling, has a rhetorical appeal
to the German working-classes, closing
this:Whatever may have been the sin
of the ruling classes, in this hour
when the issue is to be fought to be
the working-classes, rallies to the flag
of its people, and fights under it for
justice and liberty.

von der Goltz on the war.

In the "Tag" Field-Marshal von der
Goltz, perhaps the most distinguished of
living German soldiers, discusses the les-
sons of the war. He begins by emphasiz-
ing the value of the much-maligned Ger-
man drill, and then passes on to the fir-
ing training of the infantry. He says:It seems that under anything like
equal conditions we can be certain of
superiority in fire. We were convinced
of that before the war, and needed only
the confirmation of experience. This
has come in the most decisive fashion.
In the East, the Russian cavalry has
been frightened by its first experience
from riding into East and West Prus-
sia. It was often said that the old
Russia cavalry divisions which al-
ways stood on the frontier on a war
footing, would immediately on the out-
break of war sweep across the pro-
vince to the Frischer Haff, destroy
the railways, and bring our advance
to confusion. This frontier brigade
could help me greatly in this enter-
prise. Nothing of the kind has hap-
pened, and the first dangerous period
is over. Apparently the Russian
cavalry is not disposed to ride into
such a sure fire as that which our
infantry, with their admirable weapon,
can deliver.

As at TUGLA.

I ought to explain," he proceeds,
how it has happened that our infantry
has even captured the Russian guns, a
few miles from the Tugla. They were left under
long distance fire, just as the English
batteries were at the Tugla. The
cavalry, thinking only of their own safety
left them in the lurch.Hitrota (he goes on) no proper
appreciation existed of such fire-effects.
Even the Japanese did not fire as well
as our infantry. It is satisfactory
that even our Landwehr has found
so finely and proved itself better than
the Russian line. The same picture
is revealed on the Western frontier
the fights at Mauthausen and Lagny.
Where we employed many common
machine guns, and prisoners, prove
that our enemies are inferior in per-
sonal qualities, military discipline, and
training. That is an advantage
which will endure and be worth
much.Less weight should be attached to
the reports of bad firing and inde-
quate lodging which deceivers have
brought us. Still, it can be taken for
granted that the feeding, especially
of the Russians, cannot be anything
so well organized as with us. It is
doubtful whether that will change.
Supply is easier in the early war than
when the great armies have crossed the frontier.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

It cannot be true that the Socialist
journals have been suppressed, for the
"Cologne Gazette" publishes an extract
from an article by Bernstein in a Socialist
monthly, in which Bernstein puts the
guilt of the war on Russia. He writes:All that is open to us now is for
Germany and Austria to defend their
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and voted all the war credits demanded
by the Government. It did this out
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METRON HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 8th October, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their SALES ROOMS,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

Comprising—
TEAKWOOD—Dining and Drawing Room Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Bureaux, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, One Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Ice Chests etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Sundry Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets,
Also
WALL BRACKETS, Inlaid Blackwood Trays, Blackwood Folding Chairs, Cabinets, Overmantels, Side Tables, Desks, a variety of Stands, etc., etc., and 2 Pianos in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of sale.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 1, 1914 1055

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MAJOR CUTTS, to sell by Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY,
the 7th October, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Residence, No. 2, Canton Villas, Kimberley Road.

THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

Comprising—
Fumed Teak Dining Room Suite (practically new), Card Tables, Ice Chest, Upholstered Arm-chairs, Pictures, Carpets and Rugs and a quantity of good Mattings, Large Dinner Service (complete), Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c., Two Bed Room Suites and Overmantels (Powell and Lane Crawford) Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, etc., Bathroom and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Upright Grand Piano, Overstrung, by RACAL & Co., in good condition, Solid Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Electric Fittings, Tennis Poles and Net, Plants in Pots, and a quantity of Rattan Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from 2 p.m. 6th inst.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1914. 1055

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Exporters & Importers.

General Merchants
and
Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,
SHANGHAI AND
HANKOW.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshments.
ALEXANDER OAKS,
From 7.30 Midnight

CAN GERMANY HOLD OUT?

HUGE STORES TO PREVENT STARVATION.

But Her Economic Ruin Certain.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

To the casual observer perhaps Paris does not show much outward sign of distress. "Society" is never in the city at this time of the year; and although the crowds of American tourists are all gone save for the occasional group drifting through to the Channel, the human tide ebbs and flows along the great boulevards much the same as ever. But all the great "modiste" houses are closed. The whole economic life of the city is at a standstill.

I am from the Prefecture of the Seine that there are no fewer than 400,000 unemployed in Paris, and 200,000 in the suburbs. When you realise that, including the reservists, more than 200,000 troops have left the metropolis for the front since the war began, the seriousness of the industrial situation will be obvious. A Commission of National Unemployed has been created, and is doing invaluable work on precisely the same lines as the London Committee.

The Bank of France is to be authorised to accept demand-notes arising from the military exigencies, and this will be of immediate assistance to the big houses to continue their activity. The municipal authorities are setting the example of taking on as many hands as possible. Vehicles commandeered in connection with mobilisation are gradually returning, and before long some sort of motor-bus service may be running.

ORDERS FROM AMERICA.
Trademen's books are full of unrequited orders; ministers and employees are all at the war. It is stated American firms are waiting to flood Paris with commissions as soon as the "houses" reopen and are ready to undertake them. French Consuls are tremendously busy, and in the process of time, instead of importing a big market from Germany, new and manifold industries will spring up or develop in Paris.

Free public meals are being organised by all the charities of the country, and supreme efforts are being made to start, in however small a way, the wheels of industry moving again.

A very useful contribution towards solving the distressing problem of Germany's economic power of resistance in this war comes from the pen of M. E. Daubigny. French authorities like General Langlois and Lacroix have already pronounced on the purely military aspect of the question.

"This war," they say, "will not be confined to a single great battle of a few days; it will be of long duration; six months, ten months, at most a year, and victory will be the most tenuous."

M. Daubigny, in a letter published by the "Temps," does not share the general view that Germany will be quickly starved out. Her economic ruin is certain. Her industrial development and her financial resources are so closely dependent on the international market that she cannot hold on when it is closed against her. But economic ruin does not necessarily imply prompt starvation.

PLenty OF MEAT.
Germany's resources in live stock are equivalent to about six million tons of meat. As her population of 65 millions consumes two and a half million tons per annum her supply in this respect is more than sufficient. Further, German factories more than 350 cold storage facilities and ten State-owned military factories which should normally assure the re-stocking of the armistice. Each slaughter house has a cold storage works, and in peace time the troops have been accustomed to eat frozen meat.

More than seven million tons of oats are produced annually in Germany, enough to feed four million horses. German military writers say that there is a sufficient supply of forage for one year.

It is in the production of wheat that a deficit is inevitable. The annual production is 3,000,000 tons, and the consumption 3,110,000 tons, showing a shortage of 220,000 tons. Moreover, the campaign began before the harvest, and although women, children, and old men, together with forty to fifty thousand Russian recruits (who were prevented from returning home by the German military authorities) have been set to gather in the crops, it is not certain that they will do so in time.

A STATE OF SIEGE.
The combined action of the Anglo-French Navy will not prevent the continuation of the struggle if the soldiers and the population, although stunted, possess the indispensable resources. Germany encircled and blockaded will be like a besieged fortress. The authorities will ensure the daily allowance and distribution, and in a country militarised and disciplined like Germany there will be no great difficulty.

Germany therefore, says M. Daubigny, is at the present moment in possession of resources more important than would appear on a cursory examination.

Attempts will be made, of course, to bring in contraband of war. Rotterdam, with 30,000 Germans, is regarded as a German port, and Germans hope that Americans will not be able to resist the opportunity of getting their goods into Germany by landing them in neutral ports.

ENGLISH GIRLS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Holiday Makers' Thrilling Escape.

Four English girls who were spending their holiday at Aywaille, a Belgian village near Vise, when war broke out, have just returned to England after a thrilling experience.

"We came down to breakfast one morning," said one of them yesterday, "to be told that Germany had declared war on Belgium, that the German army was advancing on us, even that they were even now entering Aywaille, which was in a state of siege, and nobody might enter or leave the town. Everywhere there was confusion and panic."

"Then," concludes M. Daubigny, "the population of Germany, stunted, reduced to a state of death, cannot be condemned to famine without a protracted campaign. It will lack money. Its army may suffer through defective transport, but too much hope must not be placed on these moral circumstances."—Daily News.

NAVAL ARTILLERY FIRE.

The Percentage of Hits.

After the battle of Tsushima, it is said that Admiral Rojovskenski, when asked the causes of the Russian defeat, replied, "That is easily said: the Japanese hit and we did not." How many shots were fired on both sides and how many hit will never be known. The only naval battle as to which figures are known is that of Santiago, in which the American guns fired 1,200 shots, of which 43 hit, or a little over 3 per cent.

At Tsushima, where, leaving the numerous smaller guns entirely out of account, the heavy and medium artillery alone numbered on both sides 120, the number of shots was undoubtedly very much greater than at Santiago, and also of course the number of hits; for the Russian ship of the line Arjok, which was captured by the Japanese, alone received 48 shots, and the flagship Suvaroff, which was battered and disabled, received 100 shots.

It is assumed that on the Japanese side at least the percentage of hits was greater than on the American side at Santiago, although the firing distances were greater. For in the interval artillery techniques in special had made considerable progress, and the Japanese guns were provided with telescopic sights, which the Russian lacked.

Apart from the good quality of the guns and their accuracies, the number of hits depends very largely on the development of the firing procedure and the condition of training of the crews, especially the gun captains, and it is therefore quite natural that all naval experts pay special attention to this last point.

Everywhere increasing scope is given to firing practice with naval guns, although little of the results may reach the public ear. The British Navy alone publishes yearly an account of its firing practice results, which, however, for the ships on active service contains nothing more than the order of merit of the ships concerned. For the prize competitions for gunners, on the other hand, the percentage of hits is also stated, and these afford a good basis for comparison of the results of the various calibres. They show, for instance, that the heavy calibres are by no means inferior in this respect to the lighter ones; rather the reverse. Thus in 1912, the 24.8 cm. guns, the heaviest in use, stood nearly at the head, with 66.68 per cent. of hits; the 30.5 cm. guns 51.4, the older model of this calibre only 38.4 per cent; the 15 cm. 51 per cent and the 10.2 cm. quick-firing guns 48 per cent. of hits.

In the ships capable of active service double distances were fired, in many cases as much as 10,000 metres and more. With the increase of firing distances, the number of hits of course, becomes smaller, especially, as it is attempted in other ways, also, to approximate the conditions in shooting practice to those in actual warfare. One thing cannot be limited, however, in peace practice, and that is the enemy's fire; and under the influence of this the number of hits materially undergoes a very great diminution, which is the greater the better the enemy shoots.

WHAT WAR MEANS.

Terrible Scenes in a Belgian Town.

Cardiff, Aug. 12.

A highly-educated Belgian soldier, named Warquembourg, who has been in the thick of the fighting around Liège, sends to his brother, who represents a Belgian firm in South Wales, the following thrilling story of the horrors of war.

"I shall never forget the sight of it. One hundred and thirty houses, and the church of Boncelles, forming one big blaze in the middle of the night, and the poor inhabitants taking the shelter to passing their own little homes and all their contents. I cannot see how our friends in Great Britain—I mean the people who have never been abroad to fight—can grasp the idea of war and all its horrors the same as we do. Our little country has ways been the battlefield of Europe, and whether we had not to fight we had all the same to suffer the terrible consequences."

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.
"It was about ten o'clock on Monday night when the peaceful inhabitants of Boncelles once more were abruptly reminded of the horrible significance of the word war." An engineer officer, surrounded by an army of soldiers, knocked at every door, and gave the message that the houses had to be burnt down to allow the fort to operate their guns without obstruction. There was no time to be lost, and those who liked could find shelter in the other fort. The soldiers were already hanging in wood, cotton, and petrol.

"The inhabitants round the forts are informed, at once and for all, that in time of war the necessity might arise for the fort authorities to destroy their houses, but in this case they had not been warned during the afternoon, and most of them had already gone to rest when the knock on the door came to tell them their fate in the middle of the night. 'I could not describe all the heartbreaking scenes we had to witness that night. It needs a better pen than mine. All I remember is women in tears and children praying. Think that most of those women have husbands, brothers, or sons at the front, and now they come to burn their houses.'

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilation powers are decreasing.

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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP | LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS | ENTRANCE BREADTH | DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE | RISE OF TIDE—SPRINGS—NEAPS |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| KOWLOON | | | | |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon | 170 | 50' top beam 70' bottom | 20' | 7' 4" |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon | 271 | 50' top beam 70' bottom | 20' | 7' 4" |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon | 282 | 50' top beam 70' bottom | 20' | 7' 4" |
| Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon | 147 | 50' | 20' | 7' 4" |
| Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon | 127 | 50' | 20' | 7' 4" |
| TAI-KO-KU-SUI | | | | |
| Commercial Dock | 400 | 50' | 20' | 7' 4" |
| ABERDEEN | | | | |
| Hope Dock | — | 54' | 15' | 7' 4" |
| Laurel Dock | — | 53' | 15' | 7' 4" |

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table—From 1st. October 1914.

OUT

| O U T | | | | |
|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kowloon | 6.50 | 7.45 | 9.40 | 11.25 |
| Hung Hom | 6.54 | — | 9.44 | 11.29 |
| Yau Ma Tei | 6.59 | — | 9.50 | 11.35 |
| Sha Tin | 7.10 | — | 10.02 | 11.43 |
| Tai Po | 7.23 | — | 10.22 | 12.02 |
| Tai Po Market | 7.27 | — | 10.27 | 12.08 |
| Fan Ling | 7.36 | — | 10.37 | 12.19 |
| Sheng Shui | 7.50 | — | 10.40 | 12.22 |
| Shum Chun | 7.44 | 8.30 | 10.45 | 12.40 |
| Canton | — | 11.20 | — | 6.05 |

*Will stop at Sheng Shui on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

Sha Tin Kok Branch.

OUT

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|-------------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Fan Ling | Dep. | 6.05 | 8.20 | 11.30 | 3.20 |
| Sha Tin Kok | Arr. | 7.00 | 9.15 | 12.25 | 4.15 |

Sha Tin Kok Branch.

IN

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|-------------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Sha Tin Kok | Dep. | 7.10 | 9.25 | 1.45 | 5.15 |
| Fan Ling | Arr. | 8.10 | 10.25 | 2.45 | 6.15 |

Sha Tin Kok Branch.

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|-------------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Sha Tin Kok | Dep. | 7.10 | 9.25 | 1.45 | 5.15 |
| Fan Ling | Arr. | 8.10 | 10.25 | 2.45 | 6.15 |

Sha Tin Kok Branch.

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| Fan Ling | Arr. | 8.10 | 10.25 | 2.45 | 6.15 |

Sha Tin Kok Branch.

IN

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

Very old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

Our Celebrated Very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

WATSON'S BRANDY

Finest very old BROWN BRANDY Guaranteed 25 years age, in wood. The finest Liqueur Brandy on the market.

WILLIAM Powell LTD.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES

A SPECIALITY.
AN UNIQUE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST MODELS FROM THE LEADING PRODUCERS OF Ladies' First-Class FOOT-WEAR.
WM. POWELL LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.20 p.m.—Sale of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, October 7.—
2.20 p.m.—Auction of Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, October 10.—
12.15 p.m.—Daily Farm Co's Meeting. Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

SUNDAY, October 11.—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

FRIDAY, October 10.—
Birthday of Confucius.

MONDAY, October 13.—
Lady May opens French Convent School of Work.

WEDNESDAY, October 21.—
Trifling Day (1805).

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, O. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED.
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

3A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG
Hingping, July 22, 1913.

prevent applications under the Act by persons who have no interest and are acting more or less as common informers.

Another point on which the Board will require to be satisfied is that it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade, that such article should be manufactured, or such process carried on, or the registration of the trade mark avoided or suspended.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Prize Court will sit on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

Wednesday, November 13, has been fixed for holding the Licensing Sessions.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that the Colony is now declared to be free from plague.

An important sale, by auction of Crown lands, situated at Ship Street, Mount Davies, Sand Street and Kennedy Road, will take place on Monday October 19.

The Hongkong Missionary Association will meet on Tuesday, 13th October at 8 p.m., at the Rev. C. H. Hickling's residence, No. 13 Robinson Road.

"Victory," a realistic war film produced in conjunction with the United States Navy, was shown on Saturday and Sunday nights at the Victoria Theatre before large houses.

A Chinese opium seller was caught in Queen's Road yesterday. This morning he was fined \$50 or one month's imprisonment for having had in his possession several little packages of opium dro.

Yesterday was the feast of Chung-chin-eh or mid Autumn. Strings of exploding crackers, burning joss paper and fiery dragons were in vogue in the Chinese quarters in celebration of the event throughout the day, while fish lanterns were paraded through many of the streets in the evening.

A series of monthly meetings in connection with the Hongkong University Christian Union was inaugurated yesterday, when the Rev. A. D. Stewart addressed in St. John's Hall a gathering of twenty-four students representing the different residential halls. Mr. Tchu Suk Hi is secretary of the Union, which proposes to start circles for Bible study.

Five previous convictions were, at the Magistrate's today, proved against a Chinese charged with being in possession of a quantity of Chinese medicine. Mr. Woolf asked why he had not been banished, but Mr. O'Sullivan replied that he did not know; perhaps he was not old enough. Mr. Wood sentenced the boy to 14 days imprisonment and recommended him for detention.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Deputy Surgeon General D. T. Hoekyn, R.N., is promoted Surgeon General in His Majesty's Fleet, August 7.

Commander H. C. R. Boucher, R.N., was married very quietly at St. John's Cathedral yesterday to Miss Patricia Keith.

Captain D. Clapham, R.G.A., a former Hongkong officer has been appointed 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Experiments on the Experimental Staff, August 5.

Sergeant Major S. H. Cleall, Military Staff Corps, who left Hongkong last month for home, has been commissioned as Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The London Gazette announces the appointment of Captain R. M. Croase, R.A., to be a General Staff Officer, Third Grade, from a similar post in the South China Command, Captain Croase will be remembered locally as the author of "The Cook" and "The Idol's Eye."

A marriage was arranged take place first week in October, between Mr. Edward F.ington Neville, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Geo. Geo. Neville J. P. of Thorne, Nottingham, and Annie Leah, youngest daughter of the late William Forbes of Tintin, and grand daughter of the late Mr. George Forbes of Springhill, Aberdeenshire.

In celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul, was "At Home" at the consulate this morning and received a large number of residents who called to tender their congratulations. During the day grooves were exchanged between the Consul and Leiria, the Consul, the Governor of Macao. It is interesting to note that Mr. Leiria has been in the Hongkong Consulate office for fourteen years, eight years as Vice-Consul and for the past six as Consul.

IT NEVER FAILS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all its name implies. It cures diarrhoea and dysentery in either children or adults, and the most violent cases of colic or pain in the stomach give way to a few doses of this medicine. Safe, sure, always cures. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OPEN LETTERS TO THE ISLANDERS OF HONGKONG.

TO A DEBUTANTE.

My DEAR MRS. GIBSON,
You have decided with the consent of your parents to accept the invitation of your newly married friend Mrs. Synthe to spend a winter season in Hongkong. Consequently you appeal to me for a letter dealing with the situation.

My dear, I am delighted to be of use to you.

On the whole I think you are wise to have left your native village in the heart of the country, in order to see something of the world beyond. Your views will be considerably widened by the time you return—that is to say if you decide to return.

A woman should, above all things, be broad minded, and this most estimable virtue has been to study all in the eyes of the carter. A woman's life whose horizon is bounded on all sides by the species of life, is like a so-called "tipsey cake" in which lemonade or milk and water has been substituted for their "tipsey." That is to say it is full of foam and bubbles.

Do not think for one moment that I undervalue the virtue of this estimable class of men. I simply say that the unfortunate way in which they have been treated and afterwards treated, they are not fit to be the beginning of a new life like Don Quixote's famous animal. "A good horse you know, but this—this!"

But to return to more vital matters. Your first question is about clothes. I shall not waste a great deal of space on this part of the subject, important though it is. A wink is as good as a nod, and your outfit will fill in the details.

Show your innate refinement by careful consideration of the invisible, remembering that the things which are unseen are of far more importance than things which are seen.

Let all your garments be made with finished simplicity and with the shades of an incomparable wash-stand ever before your eyes.

Do not bring an innumerable quantity of frocks out with you, but order several to be sent from home at stated intervals.

The Chinese tailor-man is an uncertain person at the best of times and strangely lacking in originality. One must be indeed wholly beautiful in face and form in order to try a Chinese tailor.

By a unanimous vote of your clothes as before the fall, our Mother Eve was the last of the best. To be perfectly natural in the year of grace 1914 is to be so often misunderstood. Nevertheless I counsel you to be natural in all your words and works.

The people who will understand and appreciate you are the people worth cultivating.

Of course you will be filled with indignation at the mere intimation that your idea in coming to Hongkong is matrimony. Still, you will have to face the suggestion sooner or later. It will be brought up again by the very first married woman whose name you hear.

Up to the point of matrimony, you will find in fact and trembling at the very thought of being caught in a matrimonial net the poor creature will return to his former life.

In no place in the world, not even in the East, is matrimony so necessary in dealing with your new set as in Hongkong. Tact, scrupulous politeness, and civility towards all women will go far towards covering your sins and ensuring your popularity.

Never despise a married woman, for she is the only one who is not a fool. She is the only one who is not a fool. She is the only one who is not a fool.

As to age, a woman is only as old as she looks. No woman in Hongkong has ever yet looked forty-five. Why should she when grey hair is an unknown quantity in the feminine population of the Colony and pink cheeks for pale people may be obtained by the expenditure of a few cents at the house of Watson and Company, Limited.

By all means have a great woman friend, but do not make the mistake of giving her a quarter of your time. I cannot think of anything more dangerous than to tell one's inmost secrets to one's best friend.

In your dealings with the opposite sex keep cool. Do not lose your head about the first man who pays you marked attention, but let him wait until you are sure of him.

In the unlikely event of your deciding to forego a life of single-blessedness, having calmly and carefully settled on a really desirable mate, pursue him diligently but never let your pursuit be suspected. On the contrary allow the man to believe that it is he who is pursuing you.

We have had at different times too hope instances of girls who were rather too eager in the chase.

A celebrated philosopher of this kind was once told by a friend who was old enough to have known better.

Her pursuit of man began with the entire unmarriageable British Army then in the island and continued until she made the discovery that sailors were the better men. Sailors had their day but were finally abandoned for the sake of a better husband.

My lady's attention was next turned to the civilians, but alas, all to no purpose. Her praise worthy perseverance failed to win its due reward.

Virginia still remains unmarried, though she is no longer the slightly chipped ornament of Hongkong Society. I did hear that on her return to England she retired to the Isle of Man to write a book on "Lovers I have lost."

Another, and really a delightful girl, believed in the temporary variety of serious attachments. For several seasons she became temporarily engaged to her passing fancy of the moment, but alas, it might happen to be. In the intervals between the engagements she found consolation in the philosophy of the astronomer Omar Khayyam. "The Rubaiyat" was as grateful and comforting to her as the much advertised Epps Cocoa, she told me once, while she quoted appropriately after the dissolution of her third betrothal.

"Indeed the little I have loved so long, have done my credit in this world with a wrong, have drawn my glory in a shallow cup, and sold my reputation for a song."

And now my dear for a few final words of advice. Do not forget that your first duty is to show consideration in all things to your kind hostess and chaperone. If you lack ideas of your own do not be afraid to borrow a few from the smartest men and women you meet.

NEWS FROM HOME.

PAPER MONEY.

London, August 22.

At the Post Office just now I bought two "Billings" worth of stamps and tailed a sovereign. In return I received fifteen shillings worth of Postal Orders and, as a concession, three shillings in silver. I suppose presently I will have to pay for my lunch with a postal order, which does not look like real money and makes one feel that he is obtaining refreshment by fraud.

Then we have the one pound notes and ten shilling notes—the former printed hurriedly and to not very imposing looking patterns. They have become, rather popular, however, though it is amusing even in these serious times to see the conductor of a bus being handed a five shilling postal order or a ten shilling note in payment of a penny fare.

Taken altogether, however, the money question has bothered us very little. There is a very general attempt being made to keep places of business going, even if on half pay. So far the question of unemployment does not give acute, though there may be no end to it, about it that we shall all be feeling the pinch before we are through.

Only in isolated cases has a greedy attempt been made to benefit from the monetary, and the culprits have promptly been pilloried in the papers. But there are some grantees of public opinion, we are all doing our best to help one another.

Never, in my opinion, has this nation shown to better advantage. Gone are the crying cries of distress and depression, for the evidence is all the other way. Our streets still run up to the tramp of the pick of the youth of the land, and every square and open space is a drill ground.

I think the greatest thing about it is the absence of it. No Medicine marks the development of Lord Kitchener's second army. There is no occasion for reaction from emotionalism. Every man and every woman is in earnest, cheerful but determined, and they all realize that, as Mr. Gabriel says in the "Figure" this week, "Whenever England takes hold of a task she fixes upon it a bulldog grip and never releases till the task is done." That is the spirit of these days.

The German Emperor is certain to pass to his fall, for even if Germany stands the economic strain even if France and Belgium are shaken in their conscript armies that have already drawn upon their full resources, the British Empire has taken hold, and reserves, if necessary, will continue to pour in from the four quarters of the globe.

I think one has to be equipped with very thick blood indeed to feel a thill of pride in our race to-day. A distinguished resident of another land who was here last week said to me "I was never so proud of my descent from the English cock." There is a subtle strength about the words.

I have mixed with in the past few days that I fear the Kaiser has failed to comprehend. I have no doubt whatever of the result, and I rejoice that England once more is the champion of international honour and the independence of small nations.

SOCIETY TIPS.

I wish I could be as enthusiastic about the titled ladies who are being photographed from day to day behind a sewing machine or a Red Cross wagon as the heads of this and that organization. Bearing in mind the experiences of the South African war, when Lord Kitchener ordered many Society women out of the war zone, one cannot but be amused at their flocking to the front on this occasion. I will mention no names, because some are splendid, but others are only a hindrance whose sole aim is to gain notoriety. This is most unfortunate, for the whole thing about the war is a noble strength about the words.

I have mixed with in the past few days that I fear the Kaiser has failed to comprehend. I have no doubt whatever of the result, and I rejoice that England once more is the champion of international honour and the independence of small nations.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Hongkong Contribution.

Monthly subscribers to 3rd inst. Amounting to monthly.

Hongkong ... 222 1264.54
Swatow ... 40 270.00
Amoy ... 7 160.00
Keepong ... 4 24.00

33 Hongkong Donations ... 8179.54
5 Swatow do ... 1133.90
1 Amoy do ... 10.00

Total ... 8350.18

to tell of the way French girls wept for joy at their arrival, threw flowers upon them, kissed them time and again, and brought the sick to the doors so that they could participate in the greeting to "les braves camarades."

I have the opportunity of speaking with many travellers back from the front and from Germany. All speak in the highest terms of the spirit allies. We have yet to see how far the spirit of the Germans is truly indicated by their showing a white road to Liege. Tales vary greatly as to the treatment of British travellers returning from the enemy's territory. In view of the magnificent gifts that Canada is sending in men and supplies to the Motherland, it is hardly surprising that their showing a white road to Liege. Tales vary greatly as to the treatment of British travellers returning from the enemy's territory. In view of the magnificent gifts that Canada is sending in men and supplies to the Motherland, it is hardly surprising that their showing a white road to Liege. Tales vary greatly as to the treatment of British travellers returning from the enemy's territory. 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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WAR.

ALLIES ADOPTING THE OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT THE ARMIES

RUSSIA RE-ENTERS EAST RUSSIA

RUSSIANS "COMPLETE DEFEAT" OVER THE GERMANS.

London, Oct. 5, 2.35 a.m.

An official communique from Petrograd states that the battle of Augustovka ended on October 3 in the complete defeat of the Germans, who are fleeing towards the frontier of Eastern Prussia, pursued by the Russians.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE OFFERED IN UNITED STATES.

London, Oct. 5.

A telegram from New York states that in accordance with President Wilson's request, prayers for peace were offered in all the churches of the United States yesterday.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AND STATESMEN TO VISIT THE ARMIES.

London, Oct. 4.

An official telegram from Bordeaux states that M. Poincaré, President of France, accompanied by M. Viviani, the Premier, and M. Millerand, the Secretary for War, have started on a visit to the Armies in the field to convey their congratulations. They intended to go sometime ago, but, so far, the military authorities deemed that a favourable moment had not arrived.

A WAR GIFT FROM THE BERMUDAS.

London, Oct. 4.

The Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has gratefully accepted a "war gift" from the Bermudas of £3,450 annually for fifteen years.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND SUBMARINE AND MINE DANGERS.

London, Oct. 2, 5.5 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the British Admiralty, as a result of the German policy of mine-laying, combined with submarine activity, necessitates the Admiralty adopting counter measures. The Government, therefore, has authorised a mine-laying policy in certain areas.

Mine-fields are being developed on a considerable scale, and to ensure the safety of non-combatants, the Admiralty has issued instructions to shipping regarding the dangers of crossing between Latitude 51.15 and Longitude 51.40 and Longitude 1.35 and Longitude 3.

FURTHER DISASTERS.

London, Oct. 4.

A Norwegian steamer has struck a mine. Two of her crew were drowned and the survivors have been landed at Tynemouth. The British steamer Dawson, running from Hull to Antwerp, sank after coming in contact with a mine, and nine of the crew were drowned.

GERMANY'S COOL DEMAND.

London, Oct. 3, 4.40 a.m.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, speaking at Cardiff, appealing for recruits for the Welsh Army Corps, mentioned that, when the Cabinet in 1912 assured Germany that Great Britain would never be a party to aggression against Germany, the latter demanded a pledge of absolute neutrality. In other words, Germany asked for a free hand to dominate Europe.

APPEARANCE OF THE "SCHARNHORST" AND "GNEISENAU."

Sink & Disarmed French Gunboat.

London, Oct. 3, 8 a.m.

A Bordeaux official message states that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau appeared off Biscaye on September 22nd, and sank the French gunboat Zuleu, which had been disarmed on September 14th and left without her crew. The cruisers then bombarded the open town of Biscaye.

[Biscaye is a French seaport town on the island of Tahiti, in the Society Islands, situated midway in the Pacific Ocean between Australia and South America.]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP FORTS.

London, Oct. 4.

An official telegram from Antwerp on Saturday stated: "Eastward of the river Senne we have been obliged to withdraw as far as the river Nethe before the violent attack of the German artillery after five days' stubborn resistance. Our position on the Nethe is very strong and our Army will resist to the utmost."

A later official telegram says that two German attacks have been repulsed with heavy German losses.

Another telegram adds: Fort Woelhem is still in possession of the Belgians. The Germans up to the present have not attempted to cross the Nethe. Flags have been hoisted on the Town Hall and Church towers to indicate that they are historic works of art.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Oct. 5, 3.40 a.m.

An Antwerp official report, issued at 11 p.m. yesterday, states:—The artillery duel continued all day. The general situation is unchanged.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Oct. 4, 6.40 p.m.

It is officially stated that at Antwerp the situation is unchanged.

RUSSIANS RE-ENTER EAST PRUSSIA.

Another Victory in Hungary.

London, Oct. 2, 8.45 p.m.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief, in a despatch says the battle in East Prussia continues.

In the district of Mirampol the Russians occupied Krassna, a portion west of Szendrő, by a rapid attack, the enemy retreating before them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Leipouny and Seiny. Sometimes they were in disorderly flight, owing to the work of the Russian Cavalry, supported by Artillery. The Germans rushed reinforcements by railway to the region of Suwalki to the assistance of the retreating troops, a sanguinary encounter ensuing from Augustovka to Suwalki. The enemy attacked by bayonet but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russians bombarded Augustovka with heavy Artillery, and then the Infantry assumed a resolute offensive and drove back the enemy from this district.

The Russians have been successful at Sochtouchine and Grzevo. They invaded German territory and seized part of a convoy of motors working between Oasowitz and Mlava.

London, Oct. 4, 4.55 a.m.

The Russians have re-entered East Prussia in the Masurian Lakes district after inflicting severe defeats on the Germans at Oasowetz and Augustovka. They also descended the Carpathians into the valley of Nadzgy and defeated an Austrian force, capturing guns and quickfiring.

TSAR LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

London, Oct. 3, 6.40 p.m.

A message from Petrograd states that the Tsar has left for the Front.

BRISK FIGHTING AT KIAOCHAO.

London, Oct. 3, 2.30 p.m.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent telegraphs that brisk fighting continues at Kiaochao, the German warships in the harbour assisting the forts.

THE CONSOLS SETTLEMENTS.

London, Oct. 2, 4.50 p.m.

The Stock Exchange has resolved that Consols for August, September and October accounts are to be settled on 18th November, and the November account on 1st December. Ordinary accounts up to 14th October are to be settled on 18th November, and for 29th October, 12th and 26th November to be settled on 1st December.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Attacks And Counter-Attacks.

London, Oct. 2, 4.15 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the Germans tried to throw a bridge over the River Meuse, near St. Mihiel, but the structure was destroyed last night.

The offensive continues in the Woivre region and is progressing step by step, especially in the region between Apremont and St. Mihiel. Over the remainder of the Front only partial operations have been attempted by each side.

5.15 p.m.

A Paris communique states that a very violent battle continues on the Left Wing, especially in the Roze district, where the Germans appear to have concentrated considerable forces. The action extending more and more towards the North, the Front now extends to the district South of Arras.

WAITING TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

London, Oct. 2.

A narrative by an eye-witness at Headquarters issued at midnight, but dated September 29th, says the task of the Army remains unchanged, namely, to maintain itself until there is a general resumption of the offensive. No ground has been lost, but some gained. Every counter-attack has been repulsed.

THE ENEMY'S INFERIOR LEADERSHIP.

London, Oct. 3, 2.10 a.m.

The enemy's recent attacks lacked cohesion and were delivered by comparatively small bodies without co-operation. Some clearly betokened inferior leadership, confirming the reports of great losses of officers. The enemy's Artillery fire has decreased in volume and deteriorated in control and direction.

A Paris official communique, issued at 11 p.m., stated:—On the Left Wing one of our detachments debouching from Arras fell back slightly. North of the Somme we advanced before Albert. Between Roze and Lassigny violent attacks of the enemy were shattered against our resistance.

On the remainder of the Front everything is quiet. It is reported that none of the enemy are on the left bank of the Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel.

4.55 p.m.

A Paris communique states that a violent action continues on the Left Wing, especially in the Roze region. All attacks, however, have been repulsed, although this part of the enemy's front has been reinforced from the Centre.

There is no change in the Centre between Rheims and Argonne. The Crown Prince's army tried to force a way through the woods southward of Varennes, but was repulsed and driven to the north of Varennes.

The French advance slowly but steadily along the heights of the Meuse and in Woivre.

London, Oct. 4, 4.55 a.m.

A communique issued in Paris at midnight stated that there are no fresh developments, and that the general impression is favourable.

THE ALLIES TAKE UP THE OFFENSIVE.

Oct. 4, 2.20 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, on our Left Wing, we have taken the offensive. At various points elsewhere, the positions were maintained.

There is no change in the Centre. In the Argonne district the enemy has been hurled back northward. We are progressing, though slowly, south of the Woivre.

There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

BATTLE IN FULL PROGRESS.

Oct. 5, 1.30 a.m.

An official statement issued at Paris at 11 p.m. yesterday evening states that on the Left Wing the battle is in full progress in the Arras region. No decision has yet been reached.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES CAPTURED.

The fighting has been less violent between the upper valley of the Angre and of the Somme, and also between the Somme and the Oise.

We have progressed in the Boissons region, where the enemy's trenches were captured.

The full continues almost throughout all the remainder of the front. We have made some progress at the Woivre between Apremont and the Meuse and on Bupt de Mad.

GERMANS OCCUPY LANAEKEN.

London, Oct. 5, 3.40 a.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Germans have occupied Laneeken, near the frontier.

DUTCH STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

A Dutch steamer struck a mine in the North Sea. The crew were

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEW PRIME MINISTER OF ONTARIO.

London, Oct. 2.

The Hon. William Howard Hearst, K.C., Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines of the Province of Ontario, has succeeded the late Hon. Sir James Whitney as Premier of Ontario.

NO PLAGUE.

Clean Bill Last Week.

For the first time for a very long period no case of bubonic plague was notified in the Colony last week. Only seven cases of infectious or communicable disease were reported, the sufferers being six Chinese and one Indian. They were one fatal case of cholera, imported; two of diphtheria, one fatal; three of enteric, two fatal one imported; and one of purpura, fever.

The plague cases from January 1st number 2,147 with 2023 deaths. Two Europeans contracted the disease, of whom two died.

FORMER HONGKONG MILITARY OFFICERS OFF TO THE WAR.

We notice that several officers who formerly served in Hongkong have been appointed to posts in connection with the war. Among them are:

Colonel C. W. R. St. John, R.E., Assistant Director of Works, (graded as Chief Engineer).

Lieut. Colonel A. G. Marrable, K.O.Y.L.I., granted temporary rank of Colonel, Commandant on the Lines of Communications.

Lieut. Colonel F. P. S. Taylor, A.S.C., Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Major J. R. G. Tullock, K.O.Y.L.I., General Staff Officer, 2nd grade.

Major A. G. Stuart, 40th Pathans, Attached to General Staff.

Colonel A. B. Hamilton, (D.A.Q.M.G. Hongkong, 1901-1904), Embarkation Commandant.

Captain M. F. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., Embarkation Staff Officer.

Captain H. W. B. Thorpe, K.O.Y.L.I., Assistant Embarkation Staff Officer.

IN POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese charged with importing lottery tickets into the colony told Mr. Melbourne that he had been to Macao to play fan-tan and had lost most of his money. He found that he had lost only a few 10 cent pieces and with these he bought some lottery tickets to try and compensate him for his loss.

The Magistrate pointed out that there were two names on the lottery tickets. Defendant said that he had two names.

At the Police Station, said Inspector MacDonald, the defendant gave a wrong address. Mr. Melbourne remarked that the defendant might have had two addresses also. It might be that two defendants had two names for good jobs.

Defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

WAR NEWS

TO DEAL WITH WAR PRIZES.

At the invitation of the Admiralty the Management Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have nominated their Secretary, Mr. T. W. Moore, as a member of the new Arbitration Court which will deal with questions concerning merchant ships arising out of the war.

A NEW MEAT SUPPLY.

The war is giving the most important parts of the Empire an opportunity of their ability to supply us with food. The latest to enter the field in this respect is South Africa. Hitherto that country has done no meat export trade, but its possibilities as a chilled beef exporting country are now very much to the fore, and the Government of the Union have been asked from all parts of the country to appoint a commission to organise the trade. In South Africa and in Rhodesia there are large tracks of country suitable for cattle-raising. Diseases which have in the past decimated the herds of South Africa are now, with few exceptions, well understood, and are either being eradicated or controlled. The cattle breeder of to-day is not menaced with the same risks which formerly prevailed, and cattle breeding under good management can be pursued with success and profit. A large meat packing firm has started operations in South Rhodesia, and expects to be able shortly to have a packing house capable of handling 250,000 animals per annum. The Chartered Companies have brought an expert from Texas to go over the Rhodesian cattle in the Victoria country, to inquire into the possibilities for stocking cattle.

Charged with the theft of \$2 worth of brass fittings from Kwong Sze Sang of the Engineering Company, Yauwai, a Chinese old Mr. Wood that he bought the fittings from a man, had been for \$1.40. The Magistrate remanded the case until Wednesday for defendant to produce witnesses.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

HY let the children rock their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you so easily cure their colds with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

THE THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

in 3 parts.

2,000 feet long

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

THURSDAY, 8th

FREE MATINEE TO CHILDREN.

DOUGLAS and BARRY

WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

NEW TWEEDS AND NAVY SERGES FOR WALKING SKIRTS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING AN EXTENSIVE RANGE OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR EVERY DAY WEAR.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS IN LOVAT MIXTURES. RECOMMENDED FOR WEAR. WIDTH 48 to 50 INS.

PRICE 2.00 to 2.75 YARD.

STERLING VALUE IN NAVY ESTAMENE SERGES, FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL WEAR.

WIDTH 42 INS. to 50 INS.

PRICE 1.00 to 2.75 YARD.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

COLOURED DRESS

LITENS

AN IDEAL CLOTH FOR BETWEEN SEASON WEAR, FAST COLOURS.

WIDTH 37 INS.

PRICE 65 cts. 75 cts. & 95 cts. YARD.

WASHING 30 TON STANTUNG.

COLOUR, PINK, GREEN, FAIRBANKS AND SKY.

WIDTH 37 INS.

PRICE 70 cts. YARD.

A NEW DELIVERY OF GENTS' WHITE CANYAS TWEEDS WITH THICK RUBBER SOLES. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. PRICE 3.50 PAIR.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY SHOES 8.00 PAIR. BOYS' 8.75 PAIR.

RUBBER GOLF SHOES FOR THE WET SEASON. LADIES' 8.25 PAIR. GENTS' 8.25 PAIR.

20 DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.

By Special Appointment to the Imperial Japanese Household Department

KIRIN BEER

Light Palatable and Wholesome. Eminently suited for this Climate. Won the Highest awards at all the Exhibitions.

For Sale at all the Hotels and Restaurants in Hongkong. Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

Price per case 4 dozen Quarts Duty Paid \$12.50

Price per case 6 dozen Pints Duty Paid \$13.00

SOLE AGENTS.

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HONGKONG.

